

SOME NEW AND RARE AMPHIBIANS AND REPTILES FROM CUBA

BY KARL PATTERSON SCHMIDT

Among the collections of amphibians and reptiles from Cuba in The American Museum of Natural History are several species of interest, and two species of tree frogs of the genus *Eleutherodactylus* which appear to be undescribed. The Department of Herpetology is especially indebted to Mr. Barnum Brown for important collections of amphibians and reptiles from this island.

Eleutherodactylus gundlachi, new name

Sierra Maestra Range (A. M. N. H. Nos. 6445-47).

Eleutherodactylus plicatus Barbour, 1914, Mem. Mus. Comp. Zool., Cambridge, XLIV., p. 244, is pre-occupied by *E. plicatus* (Günther), 1900, Biologia Centrali-Americana, Reptilia and Batrachia, p. 228. I take pleasure in naming the species after the distinguished Cuban naturalist.

Eleutherodactylus sierra-maestrae, new species (Plate 1, Fig. 1)

Diagnostic Characters

Toes without webs; digital disks well developed; belly smooth; back coarsely tubercular, without folds or plicæ; tympanum distinct; vomerine teeth in two long curved series, narrowly separated on the median line, extending laterally beyond the choanæ; head broad; plantar and palmar tubercles well developed; hind limbs cross-barred.

Range

Known only from the Sierra Maestra Range, in the Province of Oriente, Cuba.

Type

A. M. N. H. No. 6450, male, Sierra Maestra Range, Cuba; collected by R. H. Beck, August 1918.

Description of Type

Head as wide as body; heels overlap when the legs are placed at right angles to the body; heel reaches nearly to the tip of the snout; nostril much nearer to tip of snout than to eye; upper eyelids narrower than the interorbital space; tympanum two-thirds the diameter of the eye, separated from it by half its diameter. Disks of fingers and toes large, twice as wide as the digits; digits entirely without webs; first finger shorter than the second by the width of its disk; first toe reaching a little beyond the first sub-articular tubercle of the second; plantar and palmar tubercles well developed. Belly entirely smooth; skin of back coarsely tubercular, but without ridges or plicæ. Tongue broad, truncate behind; vom-

erine teeth in two long, curved series, narrowly separated on the median line, and extending laterally beyond the outer borders of the choanæ.

Brownish gray above, mottled with very dark brown; throat and chest uniform brown; belly and under surfaces of legs lighter, the legs spotted with brown; upper and outer surfaces of legs and arms barred.

Measurements

Length from snout to vent.....	38 mm.
Head from snout to posterior border of tympanum	16 mm.
Greatest breadth of head.....	15 mm.
Foreleg from axilla.....	26 mm.
Hind leg from vent.....	68 mm.

Eleutherodactylus sierra-maestrae does not appear to be very closely related to any other Cuban species. The large digital disks distinguish it at once from the species with similar vomerine teeth, while the absence of webs and the coloration amply distinguish it from the following species.

***Eleutherodactylus brevipalmatus*, new species.** (Plate 1, Fig. 2)

Diagnostic Characters

Toes with short but evident webs; digital disks well developed; belly smooth in the center; back finely granular; tympanum distinct; vomerine teeth in two long transverse series, narrowly separated on the median line, extending laterally as far as the outer borders of the choanæ; head broad; plantar and palmar tubercles well developed; hind limbs not barred; dark above with a light dorsolateral line on each side.

Range

Known only from the Sierra Maestra Range, Province of Oriente, Cuba.

Type

A. M. N. H. No. 6448, female, Sierra Maestra Range, Cuba, collected by R. H. Beck, August 1918.

Description of Type

Head wider than the body; heels overlap when the legs are placed at right angles to the body; heel reaches the tip of the snout when the leg is extended along the body; nostril much nearer to tip of snout than to eye; upper eyelid narrower than the inter-orbital space; tympanum about half the diameter of the eye; its distance from the eye about two-thirds its diameter. Disks of toes large, twice as wide as the digits; toes with short webs, reaching to the first joint; first finger slightly shorter than the second; first toe reaching to the first subarticular tubercle of the second; plantar and palmar tubercles well developed. Belly smooth at the center, sides and femurs finely granular; skin of back finely granular, without folds, tubercles, or plicæ. Tongue narrow, oval behind; vomerine teeth in two nearly straight transverse series well behind the choanæ, extending laterally as far the outer edges

of the choanæ, separated on the median line by a narrow interspace.

Dark above with a light dorsolateral line on each side from the orbit to the groin; limbs finely mottled beneath; tarsus with light rings; under side grayish brown, mottled with darker brown.

Measurements

Length from snout to vent.....	37 mm.
Head from snout to posterior border of tympanum	16 mm.
Greatest breadth of head.....	16 mm.
Foreleg from axilla.....	25 mm.
Hind leg from vent.....	64 mm.

Notes on Paratype

The single paratype (A. M. N. H. No. 6449) is a male, measuring 30 mm. from snout to vent. There is no evident vocal sac; the tympanum is larger; the dorsolateral lines are absent; and the tarsi are more distinctly ringed.

This species appears to be very distinct from the majority of Antillean species of *Eleutherodactylus* in the presence of webs between its toes.

Key to the Species of *Eleutherodactylus* in Cuba

1. { Belly smooth, at least at center..... 2
 { Belly granular 5
2. { Digital dilations large.....*E. sierra-maestrae*
 { Digital dilations small..... 3
3. { No ventral disk; skin of back smooth...*E. dimidiatus*
 { A ventral disk; skin of back rough..... 4
4. { Heels overlapping; thighs pink.....*E. cuneatus*
 { Heels fail to meet; thighs not pink.....*E. ricordii*
5. { Digital dilations large..... 6
 { Digital dilations small..... 7
6. { Toes distinctly webbed.....*E. brevipalmatus*
 { Toes without webs.....*E. auriculatus*
7. { Vomerine teeth in short oblique series; back
 { granular*E. varians*
 { Vomerine teeth in short oblique series; back
 { plicate*E. gundlachi*

Anolis cyanopleurus Cope

Sierra Maestra Range (A. M. N. H. Nos. 12884-91). Collected by R. H. Beck, August 1918.

Tropidophis semicinctus (Gundlach & Peters)

Santa Clara (A. M. N. H. No. 7386). The single specimen was taken under a rock, January 30, 1918, by Mr. Barnum Brown. The dorsal scale rows are 23-25-19; ventrals, 212, subcaudals, 39.

Tretanorhinus variabilis Duméril & Bibron

Santa Clara (A. M. N. H. No. 7387). Collected January 30, 1918, by Mr. Barnum Brown. Taken under a rock, on land, this speci-

men affords an example of occasional terrestrial habits in this species.

***Arrhyton vittatum* (Gundlach & Peters)**

Santiago (A. M. N. H. No. 2949). Collected by S. H. Hamilton.

This specimen agrees fairly well in coloration and scale count with *A. vittatum*, the median dorsal stripe being well defined. The dorsal scales are 17-17-17, the ventral plates 127, the subcaudals 72. The prefrontals are fused to form a single shield, but the beginning of the normal median suture is present anteriorly.

The close correspondence of this specimen with *A. redimitum* might furnish additional reason for assuming that that species was founded on an abnormal specimen. The subcaudals, however, are said to be 120 in the specimen of *A. redimitum* at Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle in Paris, and if this count is correct, the species is probably a valid one.

A NEW CYCLURA FROM WHITE CAY, BAHAMA ISLANDS

BY KARL PATTERSON SCHMIDT

In the course of the identification of the West Indian amphibians and reptiles in The American Museum of Natural History a specimen of *Cyclura* of an apparently distinct and undescribed species was found. This may be known as follows:

***Cyclura cristata*, new species**

Diagnostic Characters

Allied to *Cyclura rileyi* Stejneger; anterior head shields slightly enlarged, flat, not at all swollen; frontal not tubercular, scarcely enlarged; nuchal and dorsal sections of the dorsal crest subequal; dorsal crest interrupted on the shoulders and rump; twenty spines in the nuchal, sixty-six in the dorsal section of the crest; anterior dorsal spines fully as high as the posterior.

Range

White Cay (north of Watling's Island), Bahama Islands.

Type

A. M. N. H. No. 7238 (skin and skull), White Cay, Bahama Islands; T. B. Enders, donor, 1908.



Figure 1. *Eleutherodactylus sierra-maestrae*, new species.
Type, (A.M.N.H. No. 6450), natural size.



Figure 2. *Eleutherodactylus brevipalmatus*, new species.
Type, (A.M.N.H. No. 6448), natural size.